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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1870. NO. 154.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Woman Butchered While in Bed—Particulars of the Horror—Reward of One Thousand Dollars for the Detection of the Murderer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, March 12, 1870.

Early this morning, it was discovered that Mary J. Lansford, a seamstress, about thirty years old, residing near the Atlantic depot, had been murdered in her bed. The most intense excitement was created by the discovery. Hundreds of persons have visited the scene of the horror during the day. The body was found on a bed in an upper room, nearly naked; the upper slats of the bed were broken, her head resting near the floor. Her head was almost severed from the body by a horrible gash in the throat, extending from ear to ear; another lay one cinch open from the mouth to the throat, and a deep cut, about six inches in length, extending downward in the abdomen. The upper part of the bed and pillow were saturated with blood, a large pool of which was on the floor. Her arms were terribly bitten, and her body bore evidence of a fearful struggle with the fiend.

A negro, living in another part of the same house, was awakened by the struggle and cries about one o'clock, and tried the door but could not gain admission. He then went to a neighbor for help, which was refused on the plea that he must have been dreaming, and that everything was right. He then waited till morning before he acquainted other persons with his suspicions that something was wrong in the woman's apartment. A coroner's jury has been sitting on the case this afternoon, and adjourned this evening till Monday.

The following facts have been elicited: The woman came here from Cincinnati in August last, and has been the keeper mistress of one of our citizens, formerly of Cincinnati. By letters found on the premises it appears that she was to have been married on Tuesday next to a man by the name of J. Ebersoll, of this city. Marks of blood on a lower window sill indicate that the murderer escaped that way. An umbrella was found in the room, marked "William Laraide." A large man, with dark clothe, was seen coming from the direction of the house about one o'clock by Wm. Birsby, a neighbor. Ebersoll was arrested at Shelby to-day, and will be held as a witness. The murdered woman has been married and leaves one child, about seven years old, living at Lima. Her former husband is supposed to be now in Kentucky. It is thought the murderer must have been wounded, as he was seen some distance from the house on the ground. The teeth marks on the murdered woman's arm indicate that the murderer had a perfect set except one. The coroner's jury will meet again on Monday, when other facts will be elicited. As yet nothing has transpired to furnish a clue to the murderer. The County Commissioners and city council met this morning and promptly offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the detection of the murderer. Telegrams were sent in every direction detailing the facts as far as transpired.

Wm. Wharf, of this city, was arrested this evening, on a charge of tapping the till of Maine & Dol, sadlers. He only secured about twenty-five dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, March 13, 1870.

The murdered woman, Mary J. Lunsford, was buried to-day. Quite a large concourse attended the funeral. The murder still continues to be the exciting topic of conversation. It has been ascertained that Joseph Evans, of Lima, towards whom suspicion was directed, is lying sick at home, and consequently could not have been guilty of the deed. As yet the clue seems to be as obscure as ever, although there are rumors afloat that the Coroner's investigation to-morrow will throw some light on the mystery. No arrests have been made.

Arrangements are being made to repeat the State Musical Festival which was so successful last year in this city. Solon Wilder, of Boston, is expected again to conduct the festival. It will commence about the middle of May.

CHICAGO.

The Roof of the New Court House Falls In—Seven Persons Injured—A Nice Set of Supervisors—Press Excursion—Severe Storms.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Part of the iron roof of the new west wing of the Court House fell in this noon, going through the second floor below. The roof consists of an iron frame work, a very slim affair indeed, upon which slate was laid, the weight of which is evidently too great, and this caused the crash. Seven plasterers on the upper story were more or less injured, but none fatally. Their names are Miles Powers, Timothy Gilmartin, Patrick Gallagher, Johnson, Long, Gate Burns, William Demody and John O'Neil. The loss thus far proves a bonstimated, but undoubtedly amounts to several thousand dollars. The building is one of the city over three hundred thousand dollars. It was commenced a year ago last fall, and shall hurried rapidly forward. Nothing has ensued during the winter as often as the weather moderated. Many think the structure was undue haste to complete it.

The Illinois Press Association have made arrangements for an excursion to the east next June. They will go to Montreal and Quebec, thence to New York, returning by rail via the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Roads.

In our front of perjury charges of perjury were preferred by a citizen against Supervisor Humphrey, and the matter was referred to a committee of investigation. The case of Kearney, President of the Board, charged with accepting a bribe for giving the services in securing the location of the county Normal School at a certain point, is still under examination.

Policeman Michael Walsh has been arrested for heroically assisting at the West side Savings Institution.

The tax reduction meeting that was to have been held to-night was postponed in consequence of the inclement weather. A severe hail and snow storm has been raging all over, in this city and throughout the Northwest, increasing during the evening. Several inches of snow have fallen here, and the wind is blowing a perfect gale. The streets have stopped moving. At Winona, Minn., there is fifteen inches of snow. Railway operations are somewhat interfered with.

CHICAGO, March 13.—At eight o'clock last night the roof of the east wing of our courthouse fell, owed the example of the west wing, and fell in the same manner. The cause of the disaster was precipitated by the weight of snow on the east wing, which was injured. The loss is probably from $10,000 to $20,000 on each wing. There is much public excitement and indignation over the occurrence. The press several months ago alleged that the buildings were unsafe, but the allegations was pooh-poohed by the officials, and no attempts to strengthen the structures. A committee of architects has been appointed by the city authorities to investigate the disaster.

The storm continued through last night, and was by far the severest of the season. To-day, however, the weather has been quite pleasant.

THE PIEGAN SLAUGHTER.

Order from Gen. Sheridan Commending the Bravery of the Troops.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Gen. Sheridan to-day issued the following general order:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF } MISSOURI, CHICAGO, March 12. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.

The Lieutenant General commanding this military division takes great pleasure in announcing to his command the complete success of a detachment of the Second Cavalry and Thirteenth Infantry, under command of Brevet Col. Baker, of the Second Cavalry, against a band of the Piegan Indians in Montana. These Indians, whose proximity to the British line has for-nished them an easy and safe protection against attack, have hitherto murdered and stolen with comparative impunity, in defiance and contempt of the authority of the Government. After having been repeatedly warned, they have at last received a carefully prepared and well merited blow. In the midst of winter, the thermometer below zero, when experience had led them to believe they could not be reached, the blow fell. One hundred and seventy-three Indians were killed, 300 horses captured, and the village and property of the band totally destroyed. The Lieutenant General cannot command too highly the spirit and conduct of the officers and their commander, under the difficulties and hardships they experienced from the inclemency of the weather. As one of the results of this severe but necessary and well merited punishment of these Indians, he congratulates the citizens of Montana upon the reasonable prospect of future security for their property and lives. By command of

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

Explosion of a Portable Boiler—Seven Men Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, March 12, 1870.

The boiler of a portable saw mill in Milton township, Wayne county, exploded about three P. M. yesterday, killing seven men; SIX of them were killed instantly and the other lived about twenty minutes. The names are Jacob Knupp, Robert McConnell, his son, Frank McConnell, John Fritz, David Shook, and two men named Hoover, most of whom were married men.

CUBA.

Escape of Gen. Goicouria—Due Hundred Insurgents Killed—A Judge Released by Masons and it Himself Imprisoned.

HAVANA, March 12.—General Goicouria and his followers escaped from Comaguey, and have gone towards Los Tunas.

The government troops in the vicinity of Trinidad, have recently killed one hundred insurgents.

A judge yesterday illegally released the Masons in jail. Captain General Dellolas thereupon placed the Judge in Moro Castle, and ordered the Masons to report themselves to the city jail as under arrest.

WASHINGTON.

The North Carolina Trouble.

Simon Cameron's Expulsion from the Lincoln Cabinet—Wide Range of Cadet Appointments—Sale of Offices by Congressmen—The Case of Tennessee—The Cadetship Investigation—The Army Bill—Proposed Appropriations—Reductions in the Tax Bill—Troops Ordered to Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1870.

Insurrection in North Carolina.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina has made formal application to the President for troops to aid in quelling disturbances in Alamance county, which has been declared by proclamation of the Governor, to be in a state of insurrection. The probabilities are that the same steps will be taken with several other counties. The region of the disturbances is the same occupied by Johnson's army at the time it surrendered. The President is in daily expectation of a call of a similar character from Governor Senter, of Tennessee.

The Currency Question.

Col. Asper, of Missouri, addressed the House on the currency question this afternoon. It was a marked exception to the general dreary style of Saturday speeches, in that it was not read. In addition, the statistics showing the actual distribution of currency to States and Territories were new and interesting.

Appointments to West Point.

The determination of Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, to appoint a negro to West Point has been followed by the announcement that Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, will recommend an Indian as a cadet, and the delegate from Wyoming declares that he will appoint a woman.

Sale of Congressional Favor.

Some person in Indiana who seems to suppose that the House Military Committee is investigating all manner of irregularities, writes that one of the Assistant Assessors of his district paid a member or his brother here five hundred dollars to secure the renting of a building for a postoffice at twelve hundred dollars per year, when the building itself is not worth over three hundred dollars.

Cameron's Expulsion from Lincoln's Cabinet.

Colonel McClure was here for several days, and had a protracted conference with Senator Wilson about the issue raised respecting Cameron's retirement from the Lincoln Cabinet. The result of the conference was, as I wrote, but McClure maintains the correctness of his statement of the case with the utmost confidence, while Wilson is silent. It is understood that Chase has been appealed to, and that no longer a disputed point that the original letter delivered to Cameron from Lincoln was *not* the letter subsequently published; and it is equally undisputed that at first Mr. Lincoln's letter was written and delivered, Cameron had not written a letter of resignation. On these points Chase reluctantly sustains McClure, and his statement on the points at least, It is believed that Wilson and McClure have arranged for a correspondence on the subject that will set the question at rest. Cameron is deeply mortified at McClure's publication, but does not deny the charge in such a manner as to challenge McClure to the proof.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1870.

Tennessee.

General Butler has about finished a bill which he will try to get through the Reconstruction Committee the coming week, regulating affairs in Tennessee. The bill only interferes by reciting that Governor Brownlow was elected by fraud, and that the reconstruction acts of Congress were violated in registration, and that the election is in consequence null and void. Provision is made for a new registration and election. While a majority of the Tennessee delegation favor such a step, the drift of conversation among the members of both houses appears to be decidedly against the measure.

The Cadetship Investigation.

There is some expectation that the House Military Committee will report early this week. The only cases causing delay are those of Brooks and Churchill, of New York. While money passed between the parents of the cadets appointed and the members respectively and outside parties, justice to them both has prompted the Committee to wait until positive evidence could be obtained sufficient to overcome any conviction in the minds of all that neither of the gentlemen named are implicated. The case of Butler, of Tennessee, is finished, though the form of the report has not been agreed upon. A great variety of influences have been working persistently to clear him, but the end is such that a majority of the Committee will report against him at all events. The Committee will report a bill concerning the appointment of cadets, the principal feature of which is to limit appointments

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY MARCH 14, 1870.

It is said that Gen. ROBERT E. LEE has never read a history of the rebellion. It is not difficult to understand the reason. Of them all he was the greatest traitor; and it must be confessed that of the rebel leaders scarcely another has done so little as Gen. LEE to heal the nation. Not a regret for the past or a wish for the future has escaped him. No one knows that he would not do the same thing again. His influence for good is not felt. In this his influence for bad is positive if not great. He went into the rebellion in a manner of greatest discredit to himself. He came out of it and remains in an attitude equally discreditable. It must be the judgment of impartial men that scarcely another of the rebel leaders has done so little to redeem himself as Gen. R. E. LEE.

IOWA nullification, in the matter of assessing and collecting taxes to pay interest on municipal railroad bonds, has reached a point making it necessary to ascertain by experiment whether a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States can be enforced in a State against the objections of the local judiciary. Judge TRACEY, of Lee county, has granted an injunction restraining the County Treasurer of that county from enforcing the collection of a tax which the United States Court compelled the supervisors of the county to assess. This practically nullifies the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge TRACEY or the County Treasurer, or both, will probably soon find themselves in the custody of the United States Marshal. The main question involved has recently been decided by a long and expensive war, and the authorities of the nation will hardly permit a county in Iowa to do what the Confederate States were unable to accomplish, viz: to nullify the authority of the United States.

THE New York correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* writes concerning the gold conspiracy report as follows:

"Two copies of the testimony taken by Gen. Garfield's committee, and only two, were ordered—one for the use of the Committee, the other for President Grant. When the President had no further use for it the latter it was given to the *Times*. Washington correspondents, who, if possible, add to the calling of newspaper men, sent it to *New York*, with explicit requirements for its publication. It was not till several days later, and a day or two before the report and testimony were in type, into the Home that the other correspondents learned what had been done, and then they 'flew around' and spent what little time and money of the money which they had in getting a copy of the duplicate re-testimony, to avoid being so completely beaten by the *Times*. They would have saved the trouble, had not the *Times* people here, having kept the secret as long as be cwary or expedient, published the documents the day before they were officially submitted."

The writer is not half so well informed as he thinks he is. We had in our possession a complete copy of the testimony at least ten days before the report was made, which we published at the proper moment on notice from Washington. So far as we know no other paper gave so much of the testimony as the COMMERCIAL. According to the above showing we were in possession of it at least a week ahead of the *Times*, and had we observed faith no better than it did, we might have given the report several days before its vigilant Washington correspondent became possessed of it.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says the tariff is a system of taxation the most oppressive ever invented, that it consumes the substance of the many for the benefit of the few, etc. And this is the language of those professing to desire free trade. How transparent is this cant when it is known that those using it resist the abolition of duties on tea, coffee and kindred articles, which every man, woman and child consumes, and for which *sixty millions of dollars* is collected annually. The fact is that England and countries backing the free trade movement in this country, like ourselves produce none of these; but they do produce metals and a hundred manufactured articles coming in competition with our own. These British and American free traders, or revenue reformers, as they style themselves, throw their weight against free tea, coffee, etc., on which we collect $50,000,000, so that the productions of England, France and other countries can be brought in at a low duty. If England and France produced tea, coffee, etc., who doubts that the clamor would be for free tea, coffee, etc. If it were the people of this country the "revenue reformers" were working for they would be reducing the tariff on articles of necessity not produced by ourselves, now paying the heaviest duties, such as tea, coffee, etc., and for levying duties on articles coming in competition with home material, labor and capital. But they act on a different principle, and go for heavy duties on tea, coffee, etc., which we do not produce and must have, and light duties on leading articles we do produce, and are produced also by England, France and some other countries where labor is at starvation rates.

A GREAT attraction in Mr. H. W. BEECHER'S Friday evening talks, we are told, is the easy and natural way in which he occasionally introduces himself, his character and experiences to the attention of his audience. Here, for example, is a passage of his discourse of Friday evening, March 4:

"There are a great many motives that would lead a man to work. Some love to work because they are full of blood and vigor. Men work from pride. Do you recollect that passage—if you do, it is more than I do (turning to the Bible): 'I can never quote anything without I speak as' With the tongues of men and of angels?' That is for such a man as I am: naturally fluent, apt to think because he can round out his periods and speak like everything that he is a great orthodox man. If I 'speak eloquently,' and have not *love*, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

Under the circumstances we do not see that this confession could, in the least, interfere with, or weaken the religious impression which the speaker desired to produce. It was certainly adapted by the disclosure of, it may be, an unsuspected infirmity to place the great talker more nearly on a level with his ordinary hearers and thus to inspire kindness. Mr. BEECHER'S confession of his inability "to quote anything," reminds us of the similar limitation of the faculty of memory in HENRY CLAY. It is related that, in the earlier part of his career, for a Fourth of July oration, well knowing the risk of failure but still hoping for success, Mr. CLAY committed to memory certain lines from the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (we believe) with which to complete a very elaborate and highly wrought paragraph. The lines were:

"Breathe there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said—
'This is my own, my native land.'"

In the midst of the quotation the orator's memory failed him, and he made a pause, "an awful pause—prophetic" to himself of unspeakable mortification. But the hearers, excited by the eloquent sentences which had gone before, supposed the orator to be overpowered by his own patriotic emotion and burst into vehement applause. Mr. CLAY had tact enough to proceed as if he had finished the quotation. For many years that most eloquent and thrilling pause was the subject of frequent mention and commendation. Long afterwards the orator explained the *coup d'eloquence* by referring it to the infirmity of his memory. A considerable list might be made of eminent men who have labored under this defect of verbal memory.

THE Rev. WM. SPEER, D. D., M. D., a son of Dr. JAMES SPEER, of Pittsburgh, spent some time in China as a missionary a good many years ago. The failure of his health compelled him to return home, where by his lectures, admirably clear and accurate in statement and full of valuable information, he did much to diffuse knowledge of the country in which he had labored, and also to excite interest in the subject. On the restoration of his health, Dr. SPEER, under the auspices of the Board which had sent him to China, went to the Pacific coast for the purpose of preaching and teaching among the Chinese, who by that time had begun to crowd upon our western shores. The excellent use Dr. SPEER had made of his time in acquiring a knowledge of the language and customs, and of the habits of thought of the Chinese in their own country, enabled him at once to enter upon a course of great usefulness among the strangers. We do not remember how long he remained in California, but failure of health again forced him to abandon his benevolent labors. He returned to the Atlantic States, where he has for several years filled a high position in the church of which he is a minister. We have been led to mention these facts by a report now before us of a visit which Dr. SPEER has recently paid to the Pacific coast, where naturally his attention was especially directed to the condition of the people in whose behalf he formerly labored. He was first struck with the great increase of their numbers. "In 1857 there were 40,000 in the State; now there are twice that number." According to Dr. S. it is the most favorable circumstances. But it is better to have even wild beasts caged, and, if possible, tamed and utilized, than roaming among the flocks and herds. The treaty principle prevailing for so long a time has proved a pernicious one, and we are glad that it is to be given up. The Indians are incapable of making or observing treaties like civilized nations. They should be taken as they really are, not dressed up and dignified for treaty purposes, as has been the practice. It is not a question of sentiment, but of stern policy. Those who believe in the driving and slaying system, so long practiced, will be glad to see anything undertaken that will dispense with it: and if anything of the sort is to be undertaken, the sooner it is done the better it will be; otherwise there is no reason to suppose that the killing, scalping, and slaying will not continue, just as it has for the last two hundred years, and as it will so long as an Indian remains or human nature is unchanged.

THE LATE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

Several ways to evade the effect of the late decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Legal Tender act unconstitutional have been suggested, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Pennsylvania, have put forth a notification, which, to say the least, is extremely novel, and quite inclines one to ask, what next? It reads as follows:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND,
HARRISBURG, February 24, 1870.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the question of legal tenders was concurred in by only three Judges out of five, in a Court composed of seven Judges, and the legislation of the State only authorizes the payment of her indebtedness in what is known as the legal-tender currency of the United States, it would be inadvisable for the State Treasurer to make any change in the present mode of paying the obligations of the Commonwealth.

WM. H. HART,
Attest: Clerk to Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

The Commissioners have been guilty of the bad taste, not to say worse, of setting a bad example. It is nothing to them how many judges of the court assented to the decision, by what process of reasoning they made up their minds, or what prospect there may be of a different decision, now the decision has been rendered, and is binding on the State of Pennsylvania as it is on individuals; and when the State, for any reason, gives notice that for the present, at least, it is not disposed to respect or obey the decision, it does that which most men will not and it difficult to suitably characterise.

There may or there may not be a prospect of a different decision. All that the Commissioners have to do is to know and obey the decision as it is, and, we will add, as it is likely to remain, notwithstanding the doubts of the Commissioners and its distastefulness to the public in general. The action of the Commissioners was in ignorance of vital facts, though that can form no excuse so long as they knew the main fact, for the statement that the decision "was concurred in by only three judges out of five, in a court composed of seven judges," is not true. Mr. WALLACE, the official reporter of the United States Supreme Court, has settled this question, in a communication to the Editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which, from the writer's position, though it may not have been officially inspired, may be relied on for accuracy. It is introduced by the *Ledger* in some remarks which contain information and suggestions, derived it is probable from the same source as the letter itself, and we quote them as follows:

"It (the letter of Mr. Wallace) shows, as we have sought to show, that there is nothing for our State or for our large corporations owing money on bonds issued prior to Feornary, 1867, to do but to look the matter in the face and conform to the solemnly settled law of the land. Whatever the opinion may be new Judges who may hereafter go on the bench may have about the correctness of the late adjudication, they would hardly venture, we presume, to suggest the over-ruling of a decision so solemnly made as the late one. The whole history of the Supreme Court of the United States records no successful effort at such a thing. Even if they did seek to do this, unless every one of the three dissentients joined with them in the effort, is there not to be believed by any one who knows what respect a Court pays to its own precedents that the thing would come to nothing. The Courts would still be but equally divided, and the present judgment would have to stand. Besides which, we have yet to learn that there is any case now on the docket which involves the legal-tender question. All have been disposed of, as we hear. It would take two or three years before a new case could be got up, in the present crowded state of our Supreme Court docket; and a case raised up now, and in the face of the late emphatic decision, would look so much like a device for the delay of payment, that the party taking an appeal would probably be considered as coming within the rule of the Court which allows Mr. Peech to add *ten per cent. interest* above the legal rate on any case which they believe is brought for delay. The rule, as to reported decisions of the Court also has been twice enforced lately, and it is a dangerous one to trifle with. We give Mr. Wallace's note:

To the Editor of the Inquirer, Article 1 of the Ledger.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1870.

In a recent issue of your Inquirer I read this:

When the decision in what is called the legal tender case was made by the Supreme Court of the United States consisted of eight Judges, the number then fixed for it by law. And the decision that congress of the United states when tendered in payment of a contract made prior to the passage of the act of Congress of 25th of February, 1862, was a lawful tender, was concurred in by *four* Judges, not by *three*, as seemed in the paragraph quoted. Those five Judges were the Chief Justice and the Justices Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Miller. Judge Grier had left the Bench before the opinions were delivered, but he was present at the meeting in conference, and when the judgment of affirmance was announced by the Chief Justice, he said he decided the tender had, was irrevocably and perfectly received on and this, in substance, is stated in the opinion of the Court as officially printed, though not as delivered. I have, etc.,

WM. B. HART.

While on the subject, and since I have seen it stated that the decision does not apply to *interest* which has accrued since the legal tender acts, on collections from between them and that of November 1, 1869, interest on such obligations may be paid in paper. I may take leave to add that the decision applies to interest just as much as to principal. Part of the tender made in the case was simply for interest. Interest, I mean, which had accrued after the passage of the legal tender act. The court of appeals made no distinction between principal and interest, but has if the latter had no lien for it. And the Supreme Court held it.

I may add that on no great Constitutional question have the judges of the Supreme Court been more equally divided, do I recall a case for many years where the Judges were unanimously in favor of sustaining a law in the present one. That the case was hastily adjudged, may be believed and deserves from its importance. I am from the fact that the question involved in it was, in one case of a soldier, dead with more than three millions, at stake, and was argued by me and, in different times, and was at the hearing under advisement.

I am your obedient servant, J. W. WALLACE.

THE STATE CENSUS AND REPRESENTATION.

In the House of Representatives at Washington population has been the basis of representation. Commencing at about 30,000, the ratio has increased every ten years, until it is now 127,500. The overthrow of the two-fifths of the slave representation will cause the Congressional ratio largely to increase, unless the number of Representatives goes beyond two hundred and forty-two, as at present.

By the provisions of our State Constitution representation in the Senate and House at Harrisburg is based upon resident taxables. The Constitution limits the Senators to thirty-three, and the House members to one hundred. Consequently the ratio increases every seven years. For the House the ratio in 1794 was only 903 taxables, but in 1864 had reached 6,400, or 640,000 resident taxables in the State. At the usual rate of increase the next census will give us about 728,000 taxables, and a probable population of 3,644,000 in the State. Let us see how this will affect us in this county. Allegheny county in 1808 had taxables 4,024; in 1815, 5,518; in 1822, 6,929; in 1829, 10,236; in 1836, 13,684; in 1843, 18,610; in 1850, 28,547; in 1857, 35,378; in 1864, 40,215; and in 1869 as per County Controller's report, 63,098. Unless the aggregate taxables of the State are over 750,000, this county ought, in the next apportionment, to have nine members. The city of Pittsburgh will have three members, to be elected by single districts, and the city of Allegheny, if she can raise about one thousand additional taxables, which the Wood's Run annexation ought to give her, will be entitled to two members, to be elected by single districts. This would leave the townships and boroughs four members to be elected as at present.

Let us see how Mr. Controller LAMBERT'S report of taxables will make our population in 1869:

	Taxables.	Population.
City of Pittsburgh	21,324	106,620
City of Allegheny	13,127	65,640
Eighteen boroughs	19,515	97,575
Thirty-nine townships	18,339	92,695
		362,530

The census in June is taken by United States officials, but they always conform to the State legislation in regard to their arrangement and classification. Why can not our members at Harrisburg provide that these all shall be classified and arranged, say as follows:

Pittsburgh, and all between the Allegheny, Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, to be classified as First Municipality of Pittsburgh, 187.....	135,000
Allegheny City, and all north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, Second Municipality.....	105,000
South of Ohio, Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, Third Municipality.....	80,000
	320,000

The act may provide that taxation and local jurisdiction shall not be in any way affected by this classification.

WAYNE MCVEIGH, Esq., has resigned his position on the commission to revise the civil code, it is said, because of the split between his father-in-law, Simon Cameron, and Governor Geary. It is understood that most of the work thus far done by the commission has been performed by McClay Hall and Mr. Dercleson.

WE are much obliged to Representative Taylor, of the House at Harrisburg, for sending us a copy of Smull's Legislative Hand Book, and would feel thankful for its return by the individual who stole it within half an hour after its arrival in the office.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the minor excitements in Washington a few days ago was the presence of three or four intelligent young Chinamen who were in charge of a white guide, on a tour of sightseeing around the building. What is particularly noteworthy in reference to them is that they have come here for the purpose of entering Howard University and going through a course of study, after which they will return to China.

In his address to the graduates of the Harvard Medical College, on Wednesday, Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., said that formerly the physician fought disease with drugs as firemen fight a conflagration, and, as it frequently happens with the latter that the damage by water proves to be greater than that by fire, so many of the patients of the old-fashioned doctors recovered of the disease, but never of the medicine. Indeed, it was then urged in favor of the family physician as against others, that "he knew how much we could bear."

By the report of the Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that the number of emigrants who landed in the port of New York during the year 1869 was 258,989. This was an increase of 45,305 over the number who landed here in 1868, and of 75,389 on the average number of yearly arrivals since the establishment of the Bureau of Emigration. As in former years, Germany, Ireland and England contributed the great majority of the new citizens, Germany sending 99,635, Ireland 66,284, and England 41,066; while all the other European nations together only spared us 52,099 from their surplus population. The Germans were fewer in numbers last year than during the year 1869, but the Irish emigration has increased nearly 50 per cent, and the English nearly 32.

A negro woman in Virginia, seventy-one years old, recently took it into her head to learn to read, writ and cypher, so she rented a school, and regularly every day brought ten cents, which she paid to the teacher. She got along very well until near the close of the second week, when she "unlaced her shoe" and in trying to this southern State, centuries ago, swooned away into that mysterious trans-life, and yet they sleep on, dreaming of visions. But to *facts*, instead of theory. It is no new fact that the people are poor. All Italy is in poverty. Not the Government, for the interest of her public debt is given at five cents less per capita, than our own, viz: $3 75, and who would dare call us poor! But the masses are certainly hard pressed to obtain a crust of bread. Work seems abundant. Those broad fields, containing thousands of acres, are all arable. If not planted in grain they are more fully cultivated with the vine; but whether with the vine or in wheat, it is mostly done with the mattock and spade. It is a wonderful sight to see a score of men and women working on patiently, up-turning old mother earth. As to plows, they are employed somewhat, but I would like to see a Pennsylvania farmer handling one; in fact I would like to send you one for your next State fair. Where invented I know not, but long before the days of Christ. They are the veritable plows described by the classic writers, consisting entirely of wood—occasionally the best ones boasting of an iron point into which the wooden one slips. They consist of three pieces of wood, one stick for a handle, the second fastened to its lower extremity, which is usually divided into a fork for the horse. Across the angle thus formed is pinned the third, which is sharpened into a plow point. I would not say that these are all the kind in Italy, but they prevail along the coast of the Adriatic, and better cultivation I never saw. The olive orchards abound here, and they are faultlessly kept. The Italian gardeners do not seem to possess the tact of the Frenchmen in drawing straight furrows. In fact, the French surpass Americans in this. Not only occasionally, but universally, their furrows are straight as lines, and for any length whatever. But the Italians do not make this an object. But because there is so much work to be done, would seem to require low wages. The farmer cannot possibly afford to give large wages to laborers who handle only the spade and a wooden plow. Did they possess tact or brains enough to use the steam plow, the cultivator, and the grain seeder, why, by performing the work of twenty men, his own wages and the profits of the product would be increased tenfold. It is a blessing that summer lasts all the year round, for they barely get enough each day to satisfy the cravings of nature, simple as that may be. Their food is quite simple, —speaking of the masses, of course. It consists of a lunch of bread and a bottle of wine. They drink the wine of the country—the so called—a pint of which may be purchased for five cents; and, adding a great quantity of green vegetables, in which Italy is abundant, some shell fish along the lakes, and occasionally some more solid diet in the shape of goat meat, they manage to get along, singing day and night. But when the snow falls it is a sad day for them, as they certainly keep that injunction of Scripture in its most literal sense: "Take no thought for to-morrow." It does snow, even in Rome, to the extreme boot heel of *Italy*. About a week ago, to our foreign eyes, the sight of the pure white snow gracefully falling was a glorious sight. We had left America and the Alps behind us, and the snow, too, we thought, for *one* winter. Not so; down it kept coming, until it gathered to the depth of three inches. Most of the people living in the city go to the fields by day. What could they do? Their occupation was gone. The white sheet of snow seemed to them much like their winding sheet. But human nats are every where—not *all* gathered in our noble country—and by night fall they collected enough money to place thousands of loaves of bread at their disposal. The following day was Sabbath. In the Town Hall, on the Grand Piazza, the distribution was to be made. From early morning to dark—night that hungry, anxious, heaving mass of men, women and children struggled to be foremost in receiving their quantum. Perhaps it was a different matter to distribute so much bread; at all events it required all day, but as each came out bearing his trophy, what a bright smile lit up his whole face, and how daily up and carefully he wrapped it beneath his ragged cloak, or conveyed a part of it to his hungry, famished mouth. Call them lazy you who will. But go among them, be with them, live near them, and observe men, women and children toiling from daylight to dark, and tell me are they lazy? The children, at extremely youthful ages, take up the burden of life. They sit upon the streets making lace, when they should be at school. They drive their father's donkey, when as yet they should be nursing their neglected babies. The women are constantly working up cotton or wool, carding, spinning, weaving, but what does it amount to? Their own fingers are their cotton gins—their own nimble hands the spinning jenny. All day long they toil in a slow way, but with nightfall what have they done? Scarcely nothing. I have seen the women of Italy whirling bobbins in her hands as she passed along the street. She approached the wall and gave it a rotary motion by rolling it rapidly along the surface, and while it revolved by the force of the velocity imparted she passed on, spinning out the long, smooth thread until the whirling bobbin struck the earth, then she wound up the thread and again approached the wall.

No, nature has been too kind to them. Constant summer gives them no idea of what it is to be provident. So the day brings but half a francs to give them wine and bread, they forget what may be, and sing the night away in strange melodies. Had wintry blasts and pinching frosts taught them the necessity of economy, then their brains would have eased their fingers by suggesting how one man might take the place of hundreds, giving not only ease, but reward. How their Wives, toiling to death, and dreaming to no purpose, could have time to cultivate mind and soul, and become to this bright land what our mothers are to America.

We cannot follow J. W. Draper to full length, but certainly he is not altogether wrong in his theory of development. But, for the present, good-by. At a future time I will speak of their habits and customs—indicating their pride and degradation. BIZ.

SOUTH OF ITALY.

Life in the Italian Boot-Heel.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

From the south of Italy I salute you. I would have traced for you and my friends at home my voyage from our own loved America to this spot, step by step, but various reasons presented themselves why I should not. The journey was performed hastily and the time so fully occupied, that to attempt to give the faintest outline or my impressions must result in failure to a greater or less degree. I say failure, because to pass hastily through the greatest cities on the globe, filled to overflowing with the remains of art, ancient and modern; to fly through thousands of miles of continental Europe, teeming with history at every turn, on every plain, river, upland and lowland, and to do this, in a few weeks, would be beyond the power of most men to gather anything more than general impressions—of general impressions both you and our friends have had quite enough—hence I prefered to delay writing, until time and opportune circumstances would prepare me to speak in minutia of the *little things*, appertaining especially to daily life, as lived by the Italians. To acquire a deeper knowledge of this land and people requires two things in particular—a knowledge of the language spoken and a residence among them, with a consequent daily interchange of thought and feeling.

But when you have acquired their language and lived among them for a time, you are not certain that you comprehend them or understand their inner life. In fact, you know not that they have an inner life. If so, it must be a dream life, and as yet they have not waked into conscious beings—else why the greatest poverty coupled with joy; why such burdened backs with such light hearts; why such pride with positive degradation? The only answer seems to be the noble Roman spirit and Spartan valor, transmitted by their Grecian ancestry to this southern State, centuries ago, swooned away into that mysterious trans-life, and yet they sleep on, dreaming of visions.

But to *facts*, instead of theory. It is no new fact that the people are poor. All Italy is in poverty. Not the Government, for the interest of her public debt is given at five cents less per capita, than our own, viz: $3 75, and who would dare call us poor! But the masses are certainly hard pressed to obtain a crust of bread. Work seems abundant. Those broad fields, containing thousands of acres, are all arable. If not planted in grain they are more fully cultivated with the vine; but whether with the vine or in wheat, it is mostly done with the mattock and spade. It is a wonderful sight to see a score of men and women working on patiently, up-turning old mother earth. As to plows, they are employed somewhat, but I would like to see a Pennsylvania farmer handling one; in fact I would like to send you one for your next State fair. Where invented I know not, but long before the days of Christ. 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SENATOR WARNER,

of Alabama, lately delivered a lecture before the alumni of Marietta College, Ohio, on minority representation, which gives the Cincinnati *Times* occasion to hint an objection to that system, the objection being that if minorities were as fully represented in legislative bodies as majorities in proposition to their numbers, they would cease to beactive and aggressive, and public thought would suffer from the lack of what is now a great stimulus. "The burden," says the *Times*, "of agitation, of propagandism, of popular instruction, is thrown upon the minority of the voters, who, if they feel much interested in the principles involved, will stir themselves for the sake of a triumph next time."

A CENSUS of South Carolina, just completed, shows that she has only 2,314 more people than in 1860; that there are fewer white males by 6,880, and fewer black males by 11,812; but that there are 9,806 more white and 9,460 more black women than in 1860. The up-country districts have all diminished in population, and the Charleston and adjacent seacoast districts have increased, owing to the tendency of the negroes to concentrate for mutual protection in the counties in which they are already most numerous.

THE result of the recent election in New Hampshire anows that there has been a terrible earthquake among the Democracy of the State—an upheaval of the Democratic elements that has realized "chaos come again" most effectually. Look at the following figures:

	1868.	1870.	Loss.
Republican vote	35,777	34,814	963
Democratic vote	32,904	25,133	6,881

Evidently Labor Reform don't pay as a Democratic investment.

AN excise bill has just been passed by the New York Legislature regulating the sale of liquors by licensed houses. It prohibits the sale between one and five o'clock in the morning, or on any day upon which a general or special election shall be held, within one quarter of a mile from the place where the same shall be held, or on Sunday. The sale of liquor in New York and Brooklyn on Sundays is permitted by the act "in any public garden or other place not in public view."

THE cheap dodge resorted to by restaurants and others in New York, of paying out silver to obtain custom, has ceased to draw there, as we presume will be the case elsewhere. People don't care for specie when they know it can be had for the asking, except it becomes essential to the fulfillment of a contract. In a small way this principle has been affirmed by the sudden drying up of the small change dodge referred to. The fact is suggestive as to results on a larger scale.

IT WILL interest many of our readers to know that the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Frederick, Md., last week, expressed its entire concurrence in the course of Rev. John Lanahan in relation to the "Book Concern" investigations in New York. It has also indorsed the minority report. It calls for a special commission to make another inquiry into the whole circumstances surrounding this curious affair.

GOV. WALKER has sent a special message to the Legislature of Virginia, recommending that the lands donated to the State by the Federal Government for educational purposes, amounting to over three hundred thousand acres, be sold, and a portion of the funds appropriated to the founding and maintenance of a college or high school devoted exclusively to the education of the freedmen. In enforcing this recommendation, the Governor tersely says: "I am an earnest advocate of universal and free education. If the death knell of American liberty is ever sounded, ignorance will pull the bell cord." Of the colored people he says: "While they are entitled under our constitution to an equal participation in the benefits of a free common school system, I would extend to them inducements and incentives to advancement in mental and moral development by the establishment of a college or university, as above suggested, wherein shall be taught all the higher branches of useful knowledge."

"A TOILET NOVELTY."

Hair Wash and Pomade Combined,

An article for the "Toilette" of Great Excellence.

"Rankin's Philocrine."

It not only cleanses the hair and preserves it from scurf, but leaves it moist and lustrous, thus supplying a Hair Wash and Pomade, in one application. Put up in 8 ounce bottles. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Prepared and sold only by

A. J. RANKIN, DRUGGIST,

44 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair) Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES—my own importation.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

The firm of OLIVER MCCLINTOCK & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent January 1st, 1870, by the withdrawal of W. MCCLINTOCK. The business will be continued by the remaining partners as heretofore under the name of

OLIVER MCCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth avenue.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day associated ourselves together, under the name and style of PAUL & PEARS for the purpose of carrying on the Wall Paper Business in all its various branches.

THAD. W. PAUL,
THOS. C. PEARS.

Pittsburgh, February 18, 1870.

PAUL & PEARS,
DEALERS IN
WALL PAPER,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, BUFF, GREEN and WHITE HOLLANDS, CORDS, TASSELS, etc.
PAUL & PEARS,
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Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE, No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE,
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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NEW ROUTE TO BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are now prepared to ship Freight direct to Buffalo, Dunkirk, and all points in Western New York. For rates apply to W. W. C. MEREDITH,
Freight Agent, cor. Pike and Eleventh sts., Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAURENCE, Gen. Sup't.

CANARY BIRDS, AQUARIUMS,
GOLD FISH, FERN CASES,
RUSTIC BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,
IMMORTELLES, BOUQUETS, &c., &c.,
For sale by JNO. H. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 142 Smithfield street.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

AMERICAN SILKS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

DOMESTIC GOODS
Lonsdale, Bay Mills, Tuscarora, Wamsutta and New York Mills
SHIRTING MUSLINS.
3-4, 6-4, 9-4 End 10-4 Brown and Bleached
Utica and Pequot Sheetings.
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES IN
Barnsley Damask Table Linens,
SHIRTING LINENS, PILLOW LINENS AND
Sheeting Linens,
IN FULL ASSORTMENT.
New Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
A Very Superior Quality of
BLACK ALPACA,
32 INCHES WIDE, AT 75 CENTS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW GOODS.
PERCALES,
POPLINS,
PRINTS.
NEW AND DESIRABLE
Spring Styles
NOW OPENING.
JUST RECEIVED
NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Housekeeping Goods,
TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS, &C.,
T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
Gray & Logan
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 47 SIXTH ST.,
TO
89 FIFTH AVENUE,
Until Improvements on Old Store are completed.
Our Stock is Still
LARGE AND COMPLETE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND
GREAT BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED DURING THIS MONTH.
Gray & Logan,
89 FIFTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 97 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
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Silver, Oreide and Brass Plating done to order.
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CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Corner Washington and Faber streets, Pittsburgh. Having perfected arrangements for the best of Lumber and all Material for the Manufacturing of Wagons, Trucks, &c., equal to Eastern make, I guarantee all work to give satisfaction. Repairing done promptly and at short notice.

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CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty). Loose Joint Butts Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 304, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 12, 1870.

The local money market has worked easily throughout the past week; and the low range to which gold has dropped seems to have caused general rejoicing among nearly all classes of business men, instead of a panicky feeling. Merchants do not fear a tumble in the goods they are carrying, for they well know that this "on to specie payments" will be checked up and reversed a good many times before resumption is accomplished. But it is argued, suppose it should become a success, would it not increase the supply of money both in the appreciation of the present paper circulation, and thereby augment its purchasing power, but in addition add to the circulation so much that gold and silver which have been for years only merchandise? Would not this swell the supply of money to such an extent that it would stimulate prices and produce great activity in mercantile circles? But there are many theories as to the probable effects of resumption which is not profitable to discuss. It is a well settled conviction with the most intelligent financial thinkers that resumption is by no means so close on us as has of late been predicted. The announcement this morning of the passage of the Funding bill by the Senate has little effect in lowering the gold premium; and after the subject was discussed in Wall street during the course of the day, a strong upward tendency in both Government bonds and gold has set in.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, March 12, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 7	$ 613,190 21	$ 92,767 19
March 8	515,081 52	115,013 90
March 9	394,485 78	47,109 71
March 10	499,995 13	107,995 03
March 11	407,849 75	58,117 50
March 12	375,251 19	99,329 00
Total	$2,839 894 49	$517,327 33

—In the Wall street railway market it was announced that the New York Central and Hudson half yearly dividend is to be four per cent on both Stock and Scrip, and to be paid in cash April 15, the transfers to close to-morrow week, Saturday, March 19th. This is the largest disbursement of cash out of the net proceeds of six months' business ever made by any single line of railway, to wit: $3,600,000. The Company also paid out of the same earnings about $600,000 interest and contribution to their sinking fund, making altogether $4,200,000 of cash disbursed, and leaving a very large surplus to be carried to contingent fund, or to the improvement of the property. Our unofficial information leads to the estimate of *twelve millions* gross traffic from 1st of October last to 31st of March instant, and at an expense not exceeding Seventy per cent., so that at least five millions net cash will have been earned in the six months closing with this month. The income tax to be paid by the Central Government on the dividend of the half year will amount to $180,000.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 12, 1870.	10 00	11 10	12 10	1 10	2 10	3 10
	11 00	12 00	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00
New York Central	106¾	106¾	107	107¼	107	107
Erie	25	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Hudson	98	98	98	98	98	98
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	107	107
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¼	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central		86¾		86¾		86¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98	98	98	98	98	98
Chicago and Northwestern	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾	87	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	109	109	109	109	109	109
St. Paul		61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
St. Paul, preferred		78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Toledo and Wabash		44¾		44¾		44¾
Toledo and Wabash pref.		75				
Fort Wayne	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Chicago and Alton		103				
Ohio and Mississippi		28¾		28¾		29
Western Union Telegraph		34¾		34¾		34¾
Pacific Mail		36¾		36¾		36¾
Adams Express		67¾		67¾		68
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		21¾		21¾		20¾
American M. U. Express		20¾		20¾		20¾
United States Express		47		47		47
Merchants' Union Express		17¾		17¾		17¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	107¾	107		¾
Erie	25	24¾		¼
Harlem	143½	141¾		2
Reading	97	96¾		¼
Mich. Central	119	119		
Mich. Southern	87½	86¾		¾
Illinois Central	89	86¾		2¼
Clev. and Pitts	99	98		1
Chicago and North	87¾	87¾		
Do. preferred	87½	86¾		¾
Rock Island	110	110		
St. Paul	61¾	61¼		¼
Do. preferred	75¾	74¾		1
Tol. and Wabash	39¾	39¾		
Do. preferred	73	73		
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¼		½
Chicago and Alton	103½	103		½
Ohio and Miss	29¾	28¾		1
Western U. Tel	37¾	36¾		1
Pacific Mail	37¾	36¾		1
Adams Express	68	67¾		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	21	20¾		¼
American M. U. Ex	20¾	20¾		
U. S. Express	47	47		
Merch. U. Ex	6	6		

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, March 12, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. There was an improved demand for certain articles, while others were almost entirely neglected. Taken as a whole, things wore a more cheerful aspect. The gold market is gradually getting into a better shape. The paying out of specie in a small way continues, and will soon become general. Most of the leading brokers are daily receiving liberal supplies from the East. The receipts of produce were fair, and a moderate trade demand. Tonnage at the landing is scarce. After the departure of the Argosy and Savanna, the only remaining boat was the Arlington. The following are the current rates:

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BUTTER—The receipts are increasing; since our last 100 packages were received by river and rail, besides several lots by express. Prices similar to the above will soon bring down prices. Dealers report regular sales at the following: Choice in tubs and firkins, 36@37c; in kegs 32@35c; good sweet 27@30c; common 20@25c; cooking 15@18c per lb.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales Nos. 1 at $3 75 a $4 per dozen; No. 2 at $3 50; No. 1 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₰ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—The market continues inactive, the supply being in excess of the demand; we are reported sales of choice navy at $2 25@2 50, and prime at $2 10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull with scarcely any demand. We quote nominally at 2½@3c.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; sales at 65@75c for gallons of 10 lbs.

CRANBERRIES—The supply being limited, the market was decidedly firmer with sales of Eastern cultivated being reported at $12@12 50 bbl. Being an advance.

CARBON OIL—Market dull; dealers confining their purchases to lots to meet present requirements. Standard brands are selling in a small way at 24½@25c ₰ gallon.

CIDER—Dull with a very light demand, with a well stocked market. Sales were made at a variety of prices: choice $7 00@7 00; good do $4 50@6 00 ₰ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The season for activity being over, small sales were made in a retail way at 9c@10c ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull with a supply largely in excess of the demand; limited sales were made at the following: Dried apples are held at 8c for bright; 7½c for prime; and 7c for common. Sundry dried peaches, halves, 10@10½c; fair, 9½c; quarters, 6@6½c; peeled, 19@20c. Pitted cherries 28@29c. Blackberries 15c ₰ lb.

FLOUR—We have nothing that is very new for our readers in regard to this article. The market contains an ample supply. The receipts by river and rail for the past twenty four hours were light—606 bbls. There is, however, sufficient on hand to meet the current wants. The following are the mill rates for superfine, but where lots of 100 bbls and upwards are purchased 25c ₰ bbl is deducted from their card rates. We suppose the stores will follow suite; double extra in sacks $6 @6 50; extra winter wheat in barrels $6 00; in sacks $5 75; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 75; in sacks $5 50; superfine, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brand, $6 75; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $6 50 ₰ barrel. The above rates for six barrels and upwards are as follows: low grade, $4 75 ₰ barrel; in sacks $5 00; Pacific, $5 00 ₰ barrel; Wayne City, $5 @5 00 ₰ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₰ barrel. Spring Wheat Superfine at $4 25@5 00 ₰ barrel; Dayton Snow Flake, winter wheat, $5 75, net ₰ barrel; Silver Lake, $5 00 ₰ barrel; White River, in barrels $5 00; in sacks $5 25; Snow Flake, winter wheat, in barrels $5 00, in sacks $5 60.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is dull, although prices have undergone no change. There was a moderate trade demand; buyers exhibit but little faith in the present prices. Their purchases being governed accordingly. We are reported sales at the following: shoulders, plain, 12c@12½c; sugar cured do, 13½@13½c; sugar cured ham, 17@18c; breakfast bacon, clear, 16c; ribbed, 16c. Sides—ribbed, 16c; plain, 15½c. Lard oil—No 1, $1 30, and No. 2, $1 20 ₰ gallon. Lard in tierces 14½c; in kegs 15c. Sellers & Co.'s Caddy Lard 17½c ₰ lb. Ham sausage is selling at 10c ₰ lb.

LIMA BEANS—Sales at 10c.

RAW TOBACCOS—Sales were made at $5 50 ₰ draft.

PIG TOBACCOS—Are selling at $1 ₰ dozen.

POTATOES—The market was a fair inquiry for the article with sales of Cleveland white at $2 12½@2 25; Eastern white $1 75 ₰ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Dull with a higher local demand; sales were made at various prices, ranging from 90c@1 bushel.

SALT—Steady; sales at $1 75 by the car load.

POULTRY—The season is pretty much over. The nominal rates were: For dressed chickens 15@16c; geese 9@10c; turkeys 13@20c ₰ lb.

COUNTRY SALES—Sales of pails at $2 25; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

WHISKY—Market steady, with fair sales at the following: Highwines 90c; common rectified $1 05; pure rectified $1 20; half rye and half corn $1 75 old Monongahela, three years old, $2 30 ₰ gallon.

LARD OIL—Market well supplied; extra No 1 oily brand $1 30; No 1 at 95c@$1 ₰ gal.

FEATHERS—The market has undergone no change for some time, we are reported regular sales at 65c@70c from first hands; 90c@$1 00 from store.

FISH—The market for two days past has exhibited less activity; buyers more disposed to withhold their orders since dispatches to part hold off; sellers as a consequence disposed to part with their stocks. The current rates were: No. 1 mackerel, shore, $20 do bay $20; No 2 do $18@19; white fish $7 @8 ₰ bbl; white trout, choice $1 @1 50; extra trout $9 00; salt herring $5 @5 50; old fish $3 50; large, and 75c for medium. Sales of pickled herring at $8 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was not an active one; with the exception of wheat there was but little inquiry. The mills are disposed to purchase all good parcels that come down to the standard, at current prices. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows: Oats, 300 sacks; rye, 380 sacks; barley, 78 sacks; corn, 200 sacks; wheat, 314 sacks. Wheat was decidedly the leading article. The millers were paying the following prices: Red winter fair to choice $1 30@1 40; white do do do $1 40@1 50; amber winter $1 25@1 26; the margin in wheat is evidently narrowing. Corn—The receipts are increasing; the rates, however, are unchanged, sales of shelled being reported on the Wharf from store at 70c@72c; ear do do from store at the usual advance, 75@76c. Oats—Market inactive and without any change in prices; regular sales from first hands at 42@45c, and from store at 45@47c. Rye has been neglected for some time; we quote the quality at 80@85c. Barley not wanted at present; nominal quotations for Canada spring 85@90c; fall 90@91 00 ₰ bushel.

HOMINY—Dull with a restricted demand at $5 75@6 00 ₰ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Demand limited with a good stock on hand; quoted at from $5 00@5 25.

FEED—The market was steady, with a good trade demanding. The current rates were as follows: Bran, wholesale, $1 00 ₰ cwt; retail $1 10; shipstuff, $1 00 in bags and $1 20 from store; middlings $1 80 first hands, and $2 in a retail way.

HOGS—The receipts are steadily increasing; prices are weak and tending downward; the quality is not improving.

TALLOW—The market was dull with a large quantity on hand; sales of city rendered at 9¼@9½c; rough country 8c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is selling in a small way at the following: $1 @1 10 in cans and $1 25 from store; 1 85@1 80 first hands, and $2 in a retail way.

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MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@13c ₰ lb.

GROCERIES—The market was steady but not very active. The general impression is that it would stimulate prices and produce great activity in mercantile circles? But there are many theories as to the probable effects of resumption which is not profitable to discuss. It is a well settled conviction with the most intelligent financial thinkers that resumption is by no means so close on us as has of late been predicted. The announcement this morning of the passage of the Funding bill by the Senate has little effect in lowering the gold premium; and after the subject was discussed in Wall street during the course of the day, a strong upward tendency in both Government bonds and gold has set in.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, March 12, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 7	$ 613,190 21	$ 92,767 19
March 8	515,081 52	115,013 90
March 9	394,485 78	47,109 71
March 10	499,995 13	107,995 03
March 11	407,849 75	58,117 50
March 12	375,251 19	99,329 00
Total	$2,839 894 49	$517,327 33

—In the Wall street railway market it was announced that the New York Central and Hudson half yearly dividend is to be four per cent on both Stock and Scrip, and to be paid in cash April 15, the transfers to close to-morrow week, Saturday, March 19th. This is the largest disbursement of cash out of the net proceeds of six months' business ever made by any single line of railway, to wit: $3,600,000. The Company also paid out of the same earnings about $600,000 interest and contribution to their sinking fund, making altogether $4,200,000 of cash disbursed, and leaving a very large surplus to be carried to contingent fund, or to the improvement of the property. Our unofficial information leads to the estimate of *twelve millions* gross traffic from 1st of October last to 31st of March instant, and at an expense not exceeding Seventy per cent., so that at least five millions net cash will have been earned in the six months closing with this month. The income tax to be paid by the Central Government on the dividend of the half year will amount to $180,000.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 12, 1870.	10 00	11 10	12 10	1 10	2 10	3 10
	11 00	12 00	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00
New York Central	106¾	106¾	107	107¼	107	107
Erie	25	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Hudson	98	98	98	98	98	98
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	107	107
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¼	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central		86¾		86¾		86¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98	98	98	98	98	98
Chicago and Northwestern	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾	87	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	109	109	109	109	109	109
St. Paul		61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
St. Paul, preferred		78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Toledo and Wabash		44¾		44¾		44¾
Toledo and Wabash pref.		75				
Fort Wayne	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Chicago and Alton		103				
Ohio and Mississippi		28¾		28¾		29
Western Union Telegraph		34¾		34¾		34¾
Pacific Mail		36¾		36¾		36¾
Adams Express		67¾		67¾		68
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		21¾		21¾		20¾
American M. U. Express		20¾		20¾		20¾
United States Express		47		47		47
Merchants' Union Express		17¾		17¾		17¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	107¾	107		¾
Erie	25	24¾		¼
Harlem	143½	141¾		2
Reading	97	96¾		¼
Mich. Central	119	119		
Mich. Southern	87½	86¾		¾
Illinois Central	89	86¾		2¼
Clev. and Pitts	99	98		1
Chicago and North	87¾	87¾		
Do. preferred	87½	86¾		¾
Rock Island	110	110		
St. Paul	61¾	61¼		¼
Do. preferred	75¾	74¾		1
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Western U. Tel	37¾	36¾		1
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BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is dull, although prices have undergone no change. There was a moderate trade demand; buyers exhibit but little faith in the present

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK March 12—P. M.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The Bank statement is favorable, showing a heavy decline in specie and deposits and legal tenders, and a contraction in loans. The reserve has increased three and a quarter millions.

Loans	$309 814,963	Decrease	$ 412,009
Specie	33,289,193	Decrease	2,449,236
Circulation	33,849,570	Increase	41,798
Deposits	79,841,225	Decrease	32,671,116
Legal Tenders	34,392,854	Decrease	769,329

THE FUNDING SCHEME UNPOPULAR.

The leading subject of discussion is the funding bill, which is generally unpopular. It is confidently expected, however, that it will be muster ably modified or defeated in the House. The prevailing opinion favors a uniform loan, both in length of time and rate of interest, viz: A long 4 ₰ cent bond, principal and interest payable at home, and no commissions for negotiation. Such a bill, it is said, and no more could be got through, would make the funding comparatively easy. While the present bill, it is claimed, will ruin legitimate traders and delay specie payments. The disposition, however, to await developments in the House. Private dispatches say several Senators opposed to the bill voted for it, in compliment to the Committee, and under the belief it would fail in the House. This is said to be true of Conkling while Cameron is alleged to have dodged the vote. The construction claims encounters much hostility from Western members.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

The movements of cotton are watched with great interest. The total receipts at the ports since the first of September, reach 2,298,851 bales, an increase of 328,391 over corresponding period last year. The crop is estimated at 3,000,000 bales. Ten thousand bales will soon begin to fall off, and a larger stock will likely be carried over than last year, as holders generally are opposed to selling at present quotations. The exports to date are 1,305,250 bales, against 1,076,859 bales last year; the stock is 553,994 bales, or in excess of last year. Of this a considerable portion thereof is awaiting shipment, and bills against it are sold in this market. There is very little speculation in the staple, both here and in Liverpool, which operated to sustain the market. The consumption for the week ending March 4th was 79,000 bales, against 78,000 bales the previous week; 70,000 bales in February, 1869; and 67,000 bales in January, 1869. The receipts at Liverpool from the United States and Europe, for the week ending March 4th, were 59,000 bales, and exports 83,000 bales, including 40,000 for Wester.

NEW ISSUE OF NORTHWESTERN BONDS.

The report is current that the Northwestern Company proposes to issue four million convertible bonds, drawing seven per cent. gold interest, principal and interest payable in gold. It is not known that it is a movement adverse to the interests of the Pacific Railroad, but is also in that direction. To block this project, it is believed the new issue will be made a first preferred mortgage thereof, as the St. Paul directors, and used to retain their position in the Northwestern connection.

MONEY.

Money is easy at 6@6 ₰ cent. on call; prime business notes 7@9 ₰ cents.

STERLING.

Sterling Exchange dull at 108@108¾.

GOLD.

Gold firm and higher; opened at 112, fell to 111¾, and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates 5@6 per cent., and flat. Clearances $147,000,000, presenting the enormous business of yesterday.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments declined in the forenoon, but closed strong, with an upward tendency. Trade very active from the decline. Coupons 81 11¼@81½; do '62 10½@10¾; do '64 10½@10¾; do '65 10½@10¾; do '65 new 10½@10¾; do '67 10½@10¾; do 68 10½@10¾; 10-40s 10½; currency 10 12½@10¼.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds firm. Missouris 92; old Tennessees 66; asking rates; new Tennessee 72; new do 70½; old North Carolinas 42; new do 22½.

STOCKS.

Railways firm, with upward tendency. Northwestern very active. Quicksilvers dull.

Canton 53; Cumberland 7; Western Union Telegraph 30½; Quicksilver 12; Mariposa 5; do preferred 25; Adams Express 67½; American 20½; United States 46; Pacific Mail 36¾; New York Central 106¾; Erie 24¾; Hudson River 98; Harlem 141¾; Hudson scrip 96½; Reading 96¾; Michigan Central 107; Lake Shore 86¾; Illinois Central 141; Michigan Southern 86¾; Northwestern 87½; do preferred 89¾; Rock Island 110; Fort Wayne 93¼; Illinois Central 86¾; Ohio and Mississippi 28¾; Terre Haute 36½; Chicago and Alton 103½; do preferred 118; Union and Mississippi 29; New Jersey Central 103¾.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 76, Franklin 6, Hecla 86, Quincy 12.

Imports for the week—Dry goods $3,313,213; general merchandise $3,822,653.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold $74,848,148; currency $5,186,673.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and easier at $5 75@4 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Easier and lower; sales of No. 1 at 86½c; No. 2 at 77¾@78c, closing at 77¾@77½c; the afternoon call at 77½c.

CORN—Stronger and a shade higher at 70¾@71c for No 2. 56@56½c for rejected, closing at 70½c for No 2 and 56½c for rejected.

OATS—Quiet and 2c lower, closing weak at 35½c for No 2.

RYE—Quiet and firmer at 80@80c for rejected.

BARLEY—Quiet and firmer at 85@86c for rejected.

MESS PORK—$23 62½ lower, closing at $23 87½ cash; $23 75@23 87½ seller April. Receipts light; quiet and easier, closing at 85c for dry salted shoulders; 12½c for long clear middles, and 16½c for short clear do.

LIVE HOGS—Steady at $7 25@10 25, closing at $9 50@10 00, dividing on 200.

LIVE HOGS—Quiet at 6 00@8 30 for common to good grades.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Pittsburgh.....Phillips.....Pittsburgh.
Fleetor.....Rougher.....Geneva.
Belle.....Smith.....Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chisholm.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Argosy.....List.....Cincinnati.
Wabash.....Rogers.....St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA—Nine feet—rising.

ALLEGHENY—Nine feet six inches—rising.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet and rising. On Saturday the weather was mild and pleasant. On Saturday night we had a heavy rain. On Sunday it was cold and a sleet storm. On Monday the ice commenced handling. For the last few days the Arlington and Belle. The former leaves on Tuesday, the latter to-day.

A NUMBER of towboats are making ready to leave this port for the South.

THE pencetal packet Julia No. 2, Capt. Stull, will be found at the wharf. She will return to Brownsville on Tuesday at 3 P. M.

THE steamer Argosy, Capt. List, left for Cincinnati on Saturday evening. Pilots, R. St. John and W. Hill.

THE steamer Savanna, Capt. Rodgers, with a large in tow, left for St. Louis Saturday. Pilots, Capt. Rodgers and W. Hitter.

THE steamer Belle Vernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, passed Cairo on Friday en route for Cincinnati.

THE steamer Lorena passed Memphis on Thursday bound for Cincinnati. She has the barge Newark in tow.

THE Gleaner, Capt. Hare, passed Evansville on Thursday en route for St. Louis with a big trip.

THE steamer Glasgow, Capt. Andrew Robinson, arrived at New Orleans. The tow boats Grand Lake and Stella departed for Pittsburgh on Saturday.

HANNAH BURNS, of 3d Court street, Cincinnati, desires information of her brother, Patrick Burns, formerly fireman on the Western river steamers.

THE Monongahela Slackwater.—The packets for Brownsville will leave the foot of Smithfield street, foot of Grant street, daily at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Belle, Capt. Smith, leaving at noon. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE splendid side wheel packet Arlington, Capt. John A. Hall, will leave this (Monday) afternoon for Cincinnati on Tuesday at 12 M. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

THE local inspectors of Memphis are engaged in taking evidence in the case of the Great Republic and the Nettie Jones. Several pilots and other officers have given their testimony.

THE amount of grain in store at Dubuque, awaiting shipment, is 1,000,000 bushels. At Smith & Co.'s 60,500 bushels of wheat and 60,000 bushels of oats.

WE understand that Captain Bofinger, of St. Louis, has purchased the steamer Dexter, for $60,000, on the condition that the creditors will receive 75 per cent. in cash amounts on their claims and release the boat.

AFTER the departure of the Arlington there will be no packet up for twenty-four hours. The only boats that are expected being the Julista Clara and Charley. The packets are the only boats that are coming up.

MR. CRAVEN HOAG, an old Monongahela river pilot, died on Friday evening last, at his home in Millsboro, Washington county, Penna. He had been employed on the river in the capacity of pilot for about ten or twelve years.

A MEETING was held at the Board of Trade Room in Louisville, on Friday last, when the project to establish a regular line of boats between Louisville and river and the counties of Northern Texas.

THE interest of T. Pollard, deceased, in the steamboats Bell Farrow and Ida Handy, will be in twenty-three coal barges, to be sold by order of the Commissioners, in monroe county, Mr. Ilwaine's auction rooms, 169 Smithfield street. Full particulars of the sale will be found in an advertisement at foot of our river column.

THE—The tug boat Jane Sutton was run into, on Wednesday night, by the Gallatin, and sunk in Louisville canal. Fortunately no lives were lost. The boat was owned by Brown & Jones, of Memphis, and was going down to take the place of the Little Giant, recently sunk by the Great Republic. She will be a total loss.

THE present rise in our rivers will start off another fleet of towboats. There was considerable activity on the levee yesterday in towboats ready. The following towboats had their lines hauled up and were only waiting for the wind to fall in order to take their departure: Belle Pearless, Lake Erie No. 2, Wabash and Lion. They will tow out nearly 400,000 bushels, principally for Cincinnati.

THE steamer Belle of the City of Evansville was crowded with people, in and out, and had a big freight trip. Her pilots and officers did admirably. The latter is highly pleased with her conduct, and thinks he has a prize of wealth as they worked. She is very easy on fuel. Capt. Koger, of St. Louis, is here, looking after a large boat for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, and will probably build here. A joint stock company is being formed here, to build a 1,500 ton boat, to run between the port and New Orleans, with a fair prospect of success.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Commerc

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be leased from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Baxter, Sally, Butler, Pa.	
Berger & Co. G. M., Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	
Daily, Charles A., Mt. Washington, Pa.	1
Eaton, M. H., Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Flavin, Eddie, Harrisburg, Pa.	1
German, S. Bank, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Masten, Ida E. H., Cincinnati, O.	3
Merrian, Harry, Beaver, Pa.	1
O'Brien, P., Upper Sandusky, O.	3
Pittis & Clark, Derryille, Pa.	3
Simons & Bro., G. W., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Thornston, Hiram, Louisville, Ky.	1
Wade, Alsie, Sarversville, Pa.	3

RETURNED.—Capt. Louis Hager and family have returned home, after an eight months' visit to Germany and Switzerland.

FINED.—Edward Gilderneve paid a fine of five dollars and costs to Mayor Brush Saturday for disorderly conduct.

RESIGNED.—Prof. Giles has resigned his positions as organist of the Sixth Church, Penn street, and has been succeeded by Prof. S. Bissell.

DR. HOWARD.—Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., will scon complete the twenty-second year of his pastorate in the Second Presbyterian Church in this city.

THE FIRST DEPOSIT.—The first deposit of $200 a side in the Brown-Coulter race has been made. Hasnlit, it is said, will shortly reply to the Portland carsman.

COMMON CASES.—Mayor Brush had twenty-three common cases before him on Sunday morning, all of which were disposed of in the usual manner.

ACCIDENT.—Saturday morning the wife of Coroner Clawson was severely burned by the explosion of a can of fruit which had been placed on the stove at her residence in East Liberty.

PEANUT STAND ROBBED.—The night watchman on Fourth avenue, last night about half-past nine o'clock, discovered that the peanut stand on corner of Market street had been broken open by some bold thieves. Six jars of candy, some oranges and a quantity of peanuts had been stolen.

ARRESTED IN CHURCH.—A drunken negro was arrested at the Colored Church last evening. He was raising a disturbance in the midst of the devotional exercises, when the sexton called in the police and had the demonstrative individual removed to a cell in the lock-up.

RIVER PILOT DEAD.—Captain Craven Hoag, for twelve years a pilot on the Monongahela river, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs on Friday evening last, at his residence, in Elizabeth, Washington county, Pa. But a few days ago he had charge of the wheel of the steamer Elisha Bennett.

THE NEW PUBLIC HALL.—Mention was made some time since of a new public hall to be erected in the Seventeenth ward (formerly Lawrenceville.) Mr. Bracken, who is engaged in building the hall, intends to have it finished by the first of June next. The building of the foundation walls is progressing very rapidly, and the entire building has been roofed in advance.

THE BOARD OF WATER EXAMINERS.—That the matter may not be in doubt, we are requested to state that it was Mr. Seely who moved in Select Council on Thursday, May 6, 1869, the resolution introduced by Mr. Batenfor in Common Council, creating a Board of Water Commissioners, and that he also called for the yeas and nays on the motion. Mr. Seely says he feels proud for having made the motion.

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT.—We have been informed that a project is on foot among the petroleum dealers of this city to ship oil to eastern points by way of the Pittsburgh and Ohio Railroad Company, conveying the oil in barges to Ienwood, on the Ohio river, and there transferring it to cars for that road. The oil men claim that shipments can be made in this way at less than one dollar per barrel, and at much cheaper rate than the freight now paid the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

FATHER HICKEY ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Father Hickey yesterday preached a sermon, in which he did not indorse the proposed demonstration on St. Patrick's day. He was opposed to it during the present season, and advised those contemplating the observance of it to attend mass in the morning and to observe the day in accordance with the rules of the season. He said he hoped the papers the next day after the demonstration would not contain a record of full watch-houses in consequence of the display.

BURGLARY.—A burglary, in which the operator or operators were well remunerated, was perpetrated during Saturday night last, at the residence of Mr. Robert Moffitt, No. 8 Colwell street, Seventh Ward. Mr. Moffitt keeps a grocery store at the corner of Grant street and Third avenue, and Saturday night left the sum of $180 in its pantaloons pocket. A valuable silver watch was also left in the pockets, and both garments hung at his bedside. When Mr. Moffitt arose on Sunday morning he found his pantaloons and vest on a down-stair apartment, and the $180 and watch missing. The thief entered the house through a shutter in the rear and then hoisting the window. No clue exists to the thief.

St. Patrick's Day.

A meeting of the Executive Committee appointed to collect funds to defray the expenses of the proposed celebration of St. Patrick's Day was held on Friday evening. The members of the Committee who were present reported, and the cash returned far exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine. A committee of three was appointed to wait on the members who have not yet reported, and a meeting will be held on Monday night of the 15th inst., when final reports will be expected. The Chief Marshal will announce the "line of procession," which was unanimously approved. It was announced that the celebration would be carried out strictly on the principle of "no creed; that it was to be a grand gathering of the Irish people of all parties.

Wm. Bingham, Jr.'s, General Agency.

We have frequently directed the attention of our readers to advertisements of this well-known agency, yet, notwithstanding Mr. Bingham advertises considerably, few persons are aware of the facilities he has for business, or the many branches of the business. We presume most persons know that he sells tickets to and from Europe, but this is only one branch of business. Drafts are sold on all the principal cities of Europe, packages are forwarded to all parts of the world, and, as Mr. B. has his own correspondents in London, Paris, Rome, etc., he is prepared to have all manner of business attended to promptly and well in those places. Lately he has added an agency for first-class steamboats to Cincinnati and other ports on the Ohio river, which, we think, will be quite an accommodation for persons who desire information regarding passage down the river. Now that such boats as the St. Charles, Arlington and Jennie are running to Cincinnati, many persons will be found who will prefer to travel by them, and it is for such persons that Mr. Bingham has established the up-town agency.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, March 12, 1870:

Jackson Wilson to Wm. Allen, March 24, 1870; lot 15 by 50 feet on Ann street, Allegheny city $1,950

Richard Cowan to Thomas J. Ammon, February 25th, 1870; lot 50 by 150 feet in Mt. Washington borough $375

J. H. Hillerman, trustee, to Samuel McClintock, March 9th, 1870; 1½ acres in Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh $10,000

James L. Mellon to Hannah C. Howell, October 11, 1869; lot 50 by 100 feet on Highland avenue, Nineteenth ward $800

H. M. Brackenridge to John and George McCracken, May 2, 1865; lot 49 by 115 feet, in Sharpsburgh borough $200

George McCracken et al., to Anthony Weaver, February 22, 1870 ..... $1,000

Samuel Robison to Alexander Scott, February 15, 1870; lot 21 by 109 feet, in Sixth ward, Pittsburgh $1,500

Robert D. Beatty et al., to Robert C. Beatty, March 9, 1870; lot 250 by 750 feet, on Highland avenue, Nineteenth ward $5,000

John Mellon to Patrick Mcquillan, May 9, 1870; lot 25 by 60 feet, on Wine street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh $1,100

Local Aquatics.

A project is on foot to organize a regatta association in this city, to be composed of delegates from all the boat clubs in the country who shall arrange at least two regattas annually, at which prizes will be given to the best single-scull, double-scull, four-oared boats, &c. In order to defray the expenses of the association, and assist in procuring a purse for prizes, it is proposed that each club upon entering into the association pay, say, ten dollars. There are now eighteen boat clubs fully organized in the country, with some three or four in contemplation. This would make quite a formidable association, and the competition at the regattas would be interesting and exciting.

There are now in the country eighteen organized boat clubs, as follows: McKee, Union, Xanthe, Duquesne, Clipper, Pittock, Beck, Sheridan, Chamberlain, Colonel, St. Louis, South Side, Columbia, Pittsburgh, Good Will, Juniata, J. B. Jones and Millard. Of these nine have organized since the last boating season, viz: The Pittsburgh, of Pittsburgh; the Columbia, of Allegheny, and the Chamberlain, South Side, Moorhead, Good Will, Juniata and Millard of South Side. There are four other clubs in course of organization, namely: The soho, Iron City, and Ellsworth, of Pittsburgh, and the Guyasuta of Sharpsburg.

The J. B. Jones Boat Club, of Allegheny, has purchased from the Union Club of this city a magnificent four-oared boat and a single scull for the sum of three hundred dollars. They have also purchased from the McKee Club, of Birmingham, a very fine single scull for one hundred dollars. The Jones Club promises to be one of our best boating organizations.

OIL BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Special Meeting on Saturday.

A special meeting of the Oil Brokers' Association was held Saturday afternoon at the rooms of the Association, in Dalzell's building, Duquesne way.

The meeting was called to order by R. T. Leech, Esq., President of the Association.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary, Mr. Barlour, read a letter from Mr. O. S. McIlwaine tendering the resignation of Mr. M. as a member of the Board. On motion his name was erased from the list of members.

The President stated that the object of the Association was the mutual protection of the brokers and the establishment of a uniform rate of brokerage, and inquired as to whether it would be allowable for brokers to transact business for nothing in case no profits to the principal resulted from the sales made.

A general discussion of the question then ensued. It appeared from the statements of some of the brokers present that they have heretofore made sales of oil on the principle that they would receive pay if profit was realized from the sale and if a good sale was not made no commission would be received. The general opinion of the members of the Association seemed to be that such a transaction would not be in accordance with the rules recently adopted by the Association. One member thought that working for nothing would make the broker a *meritorious criminale*.

On motion adjourned.

IMPROVEMENT OF PENN AVENUE.

Adjourned Meeting of Property Owners

Report of the Committee—Modification of the Original Plan, etc.

An adjourned meeting of the property holders fronting on Penn avenue, was held at Liberty Hall, on Saturday evening. The meeting was called to order by electing B. L. Fahnestock, Esq., Chairman *pro tem.* The Committee, appointed at the meeting held at the same place on the 5th inst. to prepare an act granting the property holders on Penn avenue authority to grade and pave the avenue, reported, through their Secretary, William P. Shinn, Esq., as follows:

To the Public Meeting of Owners of Property Fronting on Penn Avenue, East of St. Mary's Street, in the City of Pittsburgh:

Your committee, appointed on Saturday evening, March 5th, to consider and report to this adjourned meeting, a draft of a bill for improving Penn avenue, from Grant street to Cecil street, and to procure information as to the cost of the same, beg leave to report progress, as follows:

The plan adopted at your meeting on the 5th inst. contemplated the election, by the property owners, of a Board of Commissioners, who should issue the bonds proposed to be authorized, negotiate their sale, contract for and superintend the improvements, pay for the same, and levy a tax upon your property sufficient to pay the bonds principal and interest, within ten years from their date.

Your committee, upon consultation, that this would involve the creating of the Board of Commissioners into a corporation, with power to sue and be sued, as that the bonds issued by them might be negotiable, and your interests be protected; also that when such a corporation was created, its bonds would have more favorable credit, so far as the Commissioners were known, or the value of the property upon which they were a lien, well understood. They would not be negotiable in any money market outside of this county, because investors do not like to invest in the ultimate security, but want bonds issued by some authority conferring general credit.

For these and other reasons which cannot be fully explained within the limits of this report, your committee beg leave to submit a modification of your former plan, which they believe to be practicable and satisfactory.

1st. That the property owners be authorized to meet on proper notice and elect — Commissioners to take charge of the improvement of Penn avenue, whose duties shall be fully defined.

2d. That the commissioners be authorized to contract for and superintend the improvement, and to hand it over to the city officers upon its completion in specified sections.

3d. That the improvement be made to conform to such grades as are now or may be legally established by Councils.

4th. That the Commissioners be authorized to make requisition upon the proper officers of the city of Pittsburgh for said officers to issue bonds of the city of Pittsburgh, to be known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," said bonds to be paid by ten annual assessments upon the property fronting upon the improvement, said assessment to be a lien upon said property as till paid. Payment in full may be made at any time before maturity.

5th. That the Commissioners shall negotiate the said bonds, and deposit the proceeds with the City Treasurer, who shall keep it where it will be safe and yield the best interest, which shall go to the credit of the fund.

6th. That the Commissioners shall pay for all liabilities incurred by them by their warrants on the City Treasurer.

7th. That upon completion of the improvement, the Commissioners shall assess the property fronting on Penn avenue, and for —— feet back therefrom, with its proportion of the cost of said grading and paving, &c., which amount shall be recorded as a lien against such property.

8th. That the Commissioners shall assess annually upon each property owner a fixed rate per cent. upon the amount of his assessment for benefits, sufficient to pay the interest and a sinking fund which will extinguish the bonds within ten years.

9th. That the annual assessments be made payable to the City Treasurer, and applied yearly to the payment of interest on the bonds and redeeming the same.

10th. That the act be made to take effect when accepted and approved by Councils, and that the property owners upon any other street or streets in the First ward, may avail themselves of its provisions, upon consent of Councils being first obtained for same.

Your Committee recommend that they be continued with authority to have an act drawn upon the basis set forth herein, and that this meeting adopt a resolution requesting the members of the Legislature from this county to procure the speedy passage of such act.

Upon the subject of the probable cost of such improvement, your Committee have the estimate of the City Engineer upon like cost of grading, as follows:

Of that portion from St. Mary's street to the city line three and forty-five one-hundredth (3 45-100) miles,

Quantity of excavation, 81,590 yards, costing about $32,000.

Cost of paving, from $40,000 to $60,000 per mile, according to the kind of pavement adopted.

Making the total cost of the improvement from $170,000 to $250,000, according to the kind of improvement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed by the Committee.)

The report was discussed at considerable length. The discussion showed that the sentiment was unanimous in favor of improving the avenue, but there were some diversity of views as to the best method of accomplishing the end desired.

The report was approved, and the Committee was continued, with authority to prepare an act upon the basis set forth in the report, and procure its passage at the present session of the Legislature.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman of the Committee.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Sentences on Saturday—Trial Lists for To-Day, etc.

Criminal Court—Full Bench.

A number of surety cases were disposed of in this court on Saturday, and the following sentences passed:

William Wingenroth, convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, Cresmus, saddler, at the request of Martin Creelman, his wife, was sentenced to pay the costs, two days and costs, and in default to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days. Defendant paid the fine and was discharged.

George A. Nelson, convicted of assault and battery upon T. D. Morgan, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and the costs.

United States District Court—Judge Mc-

The case of Thornton Barnes, creditor, vs. W. H. Ake & Co., previously reported, is still on trial.

In the case of the United States vs. the distillery, et al., of Edward Lyon, of Lycoming county, an order was made on motion of Counsel of M. Ernstein, who claims to be the first informer, appointing J. H. Bailey, Esq., to take testimony to be read on the argument of the case.

The Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

District Court—Full Bench.

In the case of R. T. Kerr vs T. H. McClelland et al. and R. B. Kendall vs. same defendants, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff (Kendall) for $492, and for the plaintiff (Kerr) a verdict of $123.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 61. Trunick vs. Joice.
No. 64. Rees vs. Morrow.
No. 65. Cuddell & Rea vs. Millingar.
No. 66. Same vs. Same.
No. 67. Same vs. McCullough & Co.
No. 87. Hugh & Co. vs. Steamboat "Australia."
No. 106. De Ross vs. Wiley.
No. 110. Citizens Oil Refining Co. vs. Dilworth & Bennay.
No. 112. Jacoby vs. Schoen et al.
No. 123. Hartley vs. Hutchinson & Wilkins.

Common Pleas Court—Fail Bench.

The usual Saturday's business was transacted in this Court, and there is no material changes in the trial list.

SUICIDE.

Death from an Overdose of Laudanum at the Rush House.

About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named John Randall was found in room No. 9 at the Rush House, insensible from an overdose of laudanum, having swallowed the contents of a bottle of the drug. The person who discovered him standing on the mantle.

Drs. Duncan and Shaw were immediately summoned, but were unable to render assistance, as the poor man was so far gone that he died soon after they arrived.

The mad was a stranger in the city and came here on Saturday from the East. No information was found a discharge paper from which his name was ascertained. The paper was dated Washington, in the United States Marines at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 28, 1865, and was discharged in December, 1868. From statements and papers on his person it appears that he was a native of Ireland, and was naturalized in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 4, 1865. Letters in his possession would indicate that he has a mother and sister residing in Montreal, Canada.

Among the letters found in the possession of the deceased was one dated from his sister:

MONTREAL, December 4th, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER:—The Wife is waiting to go to mid-night mass I am thinking of you. I sincerely hope this is the last Christmas you will be away from home. I long for the time when you will come home and give up rambling. Mother sends you her blessing, as if she only *pe*ard she can send her dear boy, and I know it will be a welcome one, because it is from her.

The following is an extract from a letter written by deceased and not dated: "No matter what part of the world I go to, God, mother and sister will be always in my thought. We can never be too thankful for God's goodness. She is always in my mind, in the midst of strangers the same as when I am in Montreal.

The cause of the suicide is unknown, and during the time deceased had been at the hotel no one noticed anything strange in his conduct. The body was removed last night to Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street, where an inquest will be held to-day. Deceased was apparently about thirty years of age, fair complexion and blue eyes.

THE FRUIT TREES.—As the severest of the winter weather may be regarded as over, they are beginning to examine and ascertain the condition of the fruit trees. In this section the dry fall was favorable to ripening the wood of the grape vine, the peach, and other tender trees, and they have stood the winter well. We have not heard of any "winter killing," and the probability is that but little, if any, injury has been done to the wood. The blossoms, however, have the greatest risks to run in this latitude, but if we may judge by what up to this time the trees and vines are in favorable condition for bearing.

JOB PRINTING.—A card in another column announces the dissolution of the job printing firm of Telford, Moore & Co., and the formation of the new firm of Jackson, Moore & Co., stand 86 Fifth avenue. The firm have every facility for doing work promptly and satisfactorily, and employ none but the best workmen. Printing of all descriptions will be executed neatly and tastefully executed, and we commend the new firm to the public.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company will commence a brief engagement at the Opera House this evening, in the burlesque of the "Forty Thieves." The Detroit Commercial speaks in favorable terms of the company last performed, pronounces this to be the best burlesque troupe in the public, and that their performances are as inexceptionable as burlesques usually are.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Zanfretta and Caron Pantomime troupe and Mlle Wesmael's ballet will appear at the Academy of Music this evening, in the London pantomime of "Jack and the Beanstalk." The Zanfrettas are encored pantomimic pantomimists, and Mlle. Wesmael is unsurpassed as a dancuse.

THE RINK.—There is a splendid surface on the floor of the Rink—no better ice this season, in fact—and those who enjoy the pleasure of skating should make use of the present and probably last opportunity.

HOME MISSIONS.

Annual Meeting of the M. E. Home Mission Society—Yearly Reports.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held yesterday afternoon at the Smithfield street church. At the hour appointed an immense audience was present. Mr. Joseph Horne, a leading and popular merchant of this city, presided, for Mrs. Samuel M. Kier, President of the Society. W. H. Kincaid performed secretarial duties for Mis Mary Hunnings, the regular Secretary.

The exercises were opened with singing, under the lead of Philip Phillips, of New York, the far-famed composer and singer, the hymn commencing.

"All hail the power of Jesus' name."

Prayer was then offered by Rev. W. H. Locke, pastor of the Liberty street M. E. Church.

After singing, "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," Mr. Albert Horn read the following reports:

Miss Sarah G. Shepard, Treasurer, in account with the Ladies' Home Mission Society:

RECEIPTS.

Christ Church	$567 60
Smithfield Street Church	30 00
Pennsylvania Avenue Church	14 50
Parent Missionary Society	625 00
Proceeds of festival	325 00
Mrs. E. Jack	2 00
	$1,380 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rev. S. Burt, salary	$336 21
Rev. J. E. Uber, salary	994 63
Rev. W. Long, for mission school.	30 00
Centennial Church	7 75
Stationery, &c	3 30
Rev. L. E. Beacom, P. E.	75 00
	$1,380 89

Report of Miss Mary Hummings, Treasurer of the Liberty Street M. E. Dorcas Society, auxiliary to the Ladies' Home Missionary of Pittsburgh and vicinity:

RECEIPTS.

Thanksgiving collection	$ 11 63
Collected by ladies	134 12
	$152 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Aid to poor women	$ 41 10
Dry goods bills	111 75
	$152 75

Rev. J. E. Uber, the excellent missionary of the Society, read the report of the Corresponding Secretary, Miss S. McKee, on behalf of the Board of Managers.

The report opened with some congratulatory remarks, then follows is detail the work of the Society. Five Sunday Schools are in operation, with an average attendance of eighty hundred and five, one hundred and seventy-five scholars more than reported last year. Besides the ordinary work of teaching, the officers and teachers have spent much time in supplying the institute children with clothing. The good fruits which these efforts extend from the children to the parents. Also three of the mission points, Woods Run, Bradley Chapel, and Thirty-Third Street Mission, secular services are held by the missionary and local ministers. The work at "Jackson Avenue Bonds," said bonds to be paid by ten annual assessments upon the property fronting upon the improvement, said assessment to be a lien upon said property as till paid. Payment in full may be made at any time before maturity.

5th. That the Commissioners shall negotiate the said bonds, and deposit the proceeds with the City Treasurer, who shall keep it where it will be safe and yield the best interest, which shall go to the credit of the fund.

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Among the letters found in the possession of the deceased was one dated from his sister:

MONTREAL, December 4th, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER:—The Wife is waiting to go to mid-night mass I am thinking of you. I sincerely hope this is the last Christmas you will be away from home. I long for the time when you will come home and give up rambling. Mother sends you her blessing, as if she only *pe*ard she can send her dear boy, and I know it will be a welcome one, because it is from her.

The following is an extract from a letter written by deceased and not dated: "No matter what part of the world I go to, God, mother and sister will be always in my thought. We can never be too thankful for God's goodness. She is always in my mind, in the midst of strangers the same as when I am in Montreal.

The cause of the suicide is unknown, and during the time deceased had been at the hotel no one noticed anything strange in his conduct. The body was removed last night to Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street, where an inquest will be held to-day. Deceased was apparently about thirty years of age, fair complexion and blue eyes.

THE FRUIT TREES.—As the severest of the winter weather may be regarded as over, they are beginning to examine and ascertain the condition of the fruit trees. In this section the dry fall was favorable to ripening the wood of the grape vine, the peach, and other tender trees, and they have stood the winter well. We have not heard of any "winter killing," and the probability is that but little, if any, injury has been done to the wood. The blossoms, however, have the greatest risks to run in this latitude, but if we may judge by what up to this time the trees and vines are in favorable condition for bearing.

JOB PRINTING.—A card in another column announces the dissolution of the job printing firm of Telford, Moore & Co., and the formation of the new firm of Jackson, Moore & Co., stand 86 Fifth avenue. The firm have every facility for doing work promptly and satisfactorily, and employ none but the best workmen. Printing of all descriptions will be executed neatly and tastefully executed, and we commend the new firm to the public.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company will commence a brief engagement at the Opera House this evening, in the burlesque of the "Forty Thieves." The Detroit Commercial press, in which cities the company last performed, pronounce this to be the best burlesque troupe in the public, and that their performances are as inexceptionable as burlesques usually are.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Zanfretta and Caron Pantomime troupe and Mlle Wesmael's ballet will appear at the Academy of Music this evening, in the London pantomime of "Jack and the Beanstalk." The Zanfrettas are encored pantomimic pantomimists, and Mlle. Wesmael is unsurpassed as a dancuse.

THE RINK.—There is a splendid surface on the floor of the Rink—no better ice this season, in fact—and those who enjoy the pleasure of skating should make use of the present and probably last opportunity.

HOME MISSIONS.

Annual Meeting of the M. E. Home Mission Society—Yearly Reports.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held yesterday afternoon at the Smithfield street church. At the hour appointed an immense audience was present. Mr. Joseph Horne, a leading and popular merchant of this city, presided, for Mrs. Samuel M. Kier, President of the Society. W. H. Kincaid performed secretarial duties for Mis Mary Hunnings, the regular Secretary.

The exercises were opened with singing, under the lead of Philip Phillips, of New York, the far-famed composer and singer, the hymn commencing.

"All hail the power of Jesus' name."

Prayer was then offered by Rev. W. H. Locke, pastor of the Liberty street M. E. Church.

After singing, "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," Mr. Albert Horn read the following reports:

Miss Sarah G. Shepard, Treasurer, in account with the Ladies' Home Mission Society:

RECEIPTS.

Christ Church	$567 60
Smithfield Street Church	30 00
Pennsylvania Avenue Church	14 50
Parent Missionary Society	625 00
Proceeds of festival	325 00
Mrs. E. Jack	2 00
	$1,380 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rev. S. Burt, salary	$336 21
Rev. J. E. Uber, salary	994 63
Rev. W. Long, for mission school.	30 00
Centennial Church	7 75
Stationery, &c	3 30
Rev. L. E. Beacom, P. E.	75 00
	$1,380 89

Report of Miss Mary Hummings, Treasurer of the Liberty Street M. E. Dorcas Society, auxiliary to the Ladies' Home Missionary of Pittsburgh and vicinity:

RECEIPTS.

Thanksgiving collection	$ 11 63
Collected by ladies	134 12
	$152 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Aid to poor women	$ 41 10
Dry goods bills	111 75
	$152 75

Rev. J. E. Uber, the excellent missionary of the Society, read the report of the Corresponding Secretary, Miss S. McKee, on behalf of the Board of Managers.

The report opened with some congratulatory remarks, then follows is detail the work of the Society. Five Sunday Schools are in operation, with an average attendance of eight hundred and five, one hundred and seventy-five scholars more than reported last year. Besides the ordinary work of teaching, the officers and teachers have spent much time in supplying the institute children with clothing. The good fruits which these efforts extend from the children to the parents. Also three of the mission points, Woods Run, Bradley Chapel, and Thirty-Third Street Mission, secular services are held by the missionary and local ministers. The work at "Jackson Avenue Bonds," said bonds to be paid by ten annual assessments upon the property fronting upon the improvement, said assessment to be a lien upon said property as till paid. Payment in full may be made at any time before maturity.

5th. That the Commissioners shall negotiate the said bonds, and deposit the proceeds with the City Treasurer, who shall keep it where it will be safe and yield the best interest, which shall go to the credit of the fund.

6th. That the Commissioners shall pay for all liabilities incurred by them by their warrants on the City Treasurer.

7th. That upon completion of the improvement, the Commissioners shall assess the property fronting on Penn avenue, and for —— feet back therefrom, with its proportion of the cost of said grading and paving, &c., which amount shall be recorded as a lien against such property.

8th. That the Commissioners shall assess annually upon each property owner a fixed rate per cent. upon the amount of his assessment for benefits, sufficient to pay the interest and a sinking fund which will extinguish the bonds within ten years.

9th. That the annual assessments be made payable to the City Treasurer, and applied yearly to the payment of interest on the bonds and redeeming the same.

10th. That the act be made to take effect when accepted and approved by Councils, and that the property owners upon any other street or streets in the First ward, may avail themselves of its provisions, upon consent of Councils being first obtained for same.

Your Committee recommend that they be continued with authority to have an act drawn upon the basis set forth herein, and that this meeting adopt a resolution requesting the members of the Legislature from this county to procure the speedy passage of such act.

Upon the subject of the probable cost of such improvement, your Committee have the estimate of the City Engineer upon like cost of grading, as follows:

Of that portion from St. Mary's street to the city line three and forty-five one-hundredth (3 45-100) miles,

Quantity of excavation, 81,590 yards, costing about $32,000.

Cost of paving, from $40,000 to $60,000 per mile, according to the kind of pavement adopted.

Making the total cost of the improvement from $170,000 to $250,000, according to the kind of improvement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed by the Committee.)

The report was discussed at considerable length. The discussion showed that the sentiment was unanimous in favor of improving the avenue, but there were some diversity of views as to the best method of accomplishing the end desired.

The report was approved, and the Committee was continued, with authority to prepare an act upon the basis set forth in the report, and procure its passage at the present session of the Legislature.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman of the Committee.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Sentences on Saturday—Trial Lists for To-Day, etc.

Criminal Court—Full Bench.

A number of surety cases were disposed of in this court on Saturday, and the following sentences passed:

William Wingenroth, convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, Cresmus, saddler, at the request of Martin Creelman, his wife, was sentenced to pay the costs, two days and costs, and in default to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days. Defendant paid the fine and was discharged.

George A. Nelson, convicted of assault and battery upon T. D. Morgan, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and the costs.

United States District Court—Judge Mc-

The case of Thornton Barnes, creditor, vs. W. H. Ake & Co., previously reported, is still on trial.

In the case of the United States vs. the distillery, et al., of Edward Lyon, of Lycoming county, an order was made on motion of Counsel of M. Ernstein, who claims to be the first informer, appointing J. H. Bailey, Esq., to take testimony to be read on the argument of the case.

The Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

District Court—Full Bench.

In the case of R. T. Kerr vs T. H. McClelland et al. and R. B. Kendall vs. same defendants, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff (Kendall) for $492, and for the plaintiff (Kerr) a verdict of $123.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 61. Trunick vs. Joice.
No. 64. Rees vs. Morrow.
No. 65. Cuddell & Rea vs. Millingar.
No. 66. Same vs. Same.
No. 67. Same vs. McCullough & Co.
No. 87. Hugh & Co. vs. Steamboat "Australia."
No. 106. De Ross vs. Wiley.
No. 110. Citizens Oil Refining Co. vs. Dilworth & Bennay.
No. 112. Jacoby vs. Schoen et al.
No. 123. Hartley vs. Hutchinson & Wilkins.

Common Pleas Court—Fail Bench.

The usual Saturday's business was transacted in this Court, and there is no material changes in the trial list.

SUICIDE.

Death from an Overdose of Laudanum at the Rush House.

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